THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1797. [N° 1837]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has just Opened at his Store opposite Mr. [illegible] CLARKE'S

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are,

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muslins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hose; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard-wide Irish Linens; a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Sattins; an Assortment of Marseilles Vest Patterns; Dimities and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Gingham; Surfettens and Luestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Pombroons, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Satinet, Durants, Thicksets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 1od. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Also—Rice and Indigo, by the Cask, or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.——All which he is determined to [illegible] on very low Terms.

Unit[illegible]
May 22, 1797.

[illegible] this public[illegible]
[illegible]ch Persons as think [illegible] BY
themselves thereof.
Given under my Hand at [illegible]E R S,
phia, this 5th Day of J[illegible] Mistress,
(Signed) Bandannoe
CARLOS MARTINEZ D[illegible] ity Table
[illegible]e Cotton
TO BE SOLD, by the Sub[illegible] a superior
HOUSE and LOT, in T[illegible]
four Doors South of the Bri[illegible]
East Side of the Street—a[illegible]
Business.
[illegible]

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Cask,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window-Glass, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Chest or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, German Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouses, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Cask or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchased in New-York, including the Freight.——And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Cash.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Estate now improved by the Subscriber, in Broad Street, opposite Mr. William Robinson's, containing a Dwelling House, Stable, Crib, a convenient Tan Yard, and a Number of New Buildings thereon; also a very valuable Garden and Lot of Land, containing about Six Acres and a Quarter, lying at the Head of Newtown, a little above the Duck Manufactory. For Conditions apply to WILLIAM TRIPP, on the Premises.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th Instant, a Negro Man named ITTON, about 45 Years old, Five Feet high, well made, with Pimples on his Face.—He is from the Island of St. Domingo, speaks French and a little English. Is a very good Cook and likewise a Pastry Cook. Whoever will take him up, and return him to the Subscriber shall have the above Reward.

DUGAS DE VALLON.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

Giles Hosier & Son,

Take this Method to inform their Customers, Masters of Vessels, and the Public in general,

THAT, having their BREWERY in good Order, they will be ready to serve such as may wish to be supplied with good Table BEER, at 12s. per Barrel or 6s. per Half Barrel, delivered to their Order.—The Cask to be returned. Those who may please to give Orders are desired to leave Word at their House by the 4th of next Month.

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French Physician.

Doctor *SABBE*,

A NATIVE of France, having pursued Medical Studies, &c. in France, most respectfully informs the Inhabitants of this Town, and its Vicinity, that he has both had a genteel, and very successful Practice, for several Years, in every Department of the Art of Healing, in France, also in America, and flatters himself will be a sufficient Recommendation, and hopes to meet with Encouragement.——He is determined, under Favour of the Public, to devote himself to the Public's Service, in the Line of his Profession;—and hopes that those who shall stand in Need of a Physician, will distinguish him, so far as to admit him in that Character to their Assistance; as it might not only be the Means of recommending him to their future Favour, but afford him the supreme Felicity of contributing to the Relief of the Afflicted—having been Blessed with very great Success, in a Variety of delicate, difficult, and most distressing Cases—Particulars of which could maybe communicated, if required. But of this Kind—its Design being merely to notify his Intention of using his best Endeavours, to serve the Community in the HEALING ART.

N B. Doctor *SABBE* presents his most respectful Compliments to the Citizens of the United States of North America, begs Leave to inform them in particular and in general—that he has a vegetable Solvent, for the STONE and GRAVEL;——it relieves a Patient, labouring under a Strangury—removes Obstructions of the Viscera in general, in either Sex.—He has performed, with said Medicine, the Cure in Six Days.

Also—He undertakes to cure CANCERS and SCROPHULOUS TUMOURS.

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50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table-Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

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To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, [illegible] on Easton's Point, and Possession will be [illegible] given.——Also his MANSION HOUSE [illegible] on the 19th of July next.—For Terms [illegible] to [illegible] WIGHTMAN.

Newport, May, 1797.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, June 14.

THE committee appointed to bring in a bill to prevent prize vessels belonging to the United States from taking out new registers, unless by the former owners, brought in a bill accordingly.

Read a first time, and second and made the order of the day for to morrow.

Resolved into a committee of the whole on the fortification bill.

Mr. Allen moved that the state of New-York be enabled to expend [illegible] dollars on fortifications to be erected at the Narrows; which sum shall be allowed to the said state as part of the debt due by it to the United States, provided the sovereignty of such forts be ceded to the United States.

Mr. Brookes *warmly, very warmly indeed*, resisted the motion—as partial and nugatory, as contrary to the intent of the bill then before the committee, as insulting to the state of New-York, &c. &c.

Mr. Havens moved, that the proposition of Mr. Allen should be made in general terms, so as to include all the debtor states.

Mr. Skinner proved that there was no partiality or injustice towards the state of New-York, but the contrary.

Gen. Smith was in favour of Mr. Havens's amendment, as likely to be productive of the most solid advantages to the union. He did not consider the present measure as dictated by the exigency of the moment, and recommended applying the 75 000 dollars voted yesterday, entirely to the defence of the port of Philadelphia, for which purpose it would be fully sufficient; whereas, if frittered away amongst the various ports contemplated, it would do little [illegible] in the strongest and most permanent manner, the ports of Boston, Newport, New York Philadelphia, and Charleston, as of the first importance to the revenue and safety of the United States. As to Baltimore, 40 or 50,000 dollars, he said, would be adequate to put it into a proper state of defence.

Mr. Dayton asserted, the measure would be highly agreeable to the citizens of New York, as he had been informed by every gentleman of that state with whom he had conversed on the subject.

Mr. Swanwick had no doubt that the proposition would be immediately acceded to by the state of Pennsylvania, as one of the debtor states.

Mr. Harper wished the expediency of the measure should be considered as a general one, wholly divested of local politics—and regardless of the opinions of individuals, or even the individual state which might be affected by it.

Mr. Sargeaves, in order to conciliate the members from New York, who were decidedly opposed to the amendment, moved that 800,000 dollars, heretofore expended by that state in fortifications in the harbour of New York, should be passed to their credit, as well as whatever sums they may hereafter expend at the Narrows, if the President shall think it necessary to fortify said place.

Opposed by Mr. Nicholas, as being *ebli[illegible] atory* on the President to commence forts at the Narrows, although the debt of New York might not be equal to their contribution, nor the United States inclined to make appropriations for the deficiency; and by Mr. Baxter, as being introduced in a wrong part of the only way in which, it ought to be.

No proposition, however, which should be proposed, relating to the debt due by the state of New-York to the United States, and requiring the collection of funds from, being likely to suit the wishes of the members of that state, the question was at length put on the motion of Mr. Sargeaves, which was lost, there being [illegible] to [illegible] in favour of it.

Mr. Harper then moved the amendment made by Mr. Havens, which had been withdrawn to give place to that of Mr. Sargeaves. The amendment was, on motion of Mr. Goodhue, divided, so as to take the opinion of the Committee, on enabling the President to build forts at the Narrows, which was carried, 68 being in favour of it; and on the proviso, on the part of the bill, enabling and the debt of that state to extend to the sum of [illegible] debts to their own state defence, which [illegible] of the Constitution of the United States, too [illegible] to have supposed.

On motion of Mr. [illegible] the House went into a Committee of the whole [illegible]

pending in part, the operation [illegible] sum of money by additional duties. The committee rose without making any other than a verbal amendment; but a short debate took place in the house, [illegible] Mr. Harper the bill was rejected 48 to 42.

The propriety of passing this bill, intended to operate in favour of certain Massachusetts Merchants, was supported by Messrs. Otis Brooks, Champlin, and S. Smith, on the ground of its unequal operation, as it appears that the cargoes of their vessels of this season from being several months longer on their voyage, will be charged with the new duty, whilst those of all other ports, from making shorter voyages, would not be charged with it. It was opposed by Messrs. Harper, Parker and Coit, on the ground that it would be wrong to set a law aside from a complaint of this kind, as it would open the door to petitions without end, whenever in future the least inequality of a tax was experienced.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 15.

Yeas & nays on agreeing to the amendment of the fortification bill, authorising the debtor states to expend the balances due by them to the Union, upon the fortifications of their own states respectively.—Yeas 50—Nays 44.

Yeas and nays on encreasing the sum to be appropriated for fortifications from 75,000 to 115,000 dollars —— Yeas 48—Nays 41.

FRIDAY, June 16

The fortification bill was brought in and gross'd.

Mr. J. Williams, moved to recommit it for the purpose of expunging the section which authorises the debtor states to apply the balances they owe the Union to the fortifications of those states respectively. The question was negatived, 31 to 56. [illegible] Persons who [illegible] the pas[illegible]

Mr. Smith (Ch.) moved to take up the bill from the Senate respecting an addition to the corps of artillerists and engineers, in committee of the whole.

Mr. Gallatin wished the committee to be discharged. He did not consider the nature of the force contemplated in the bill as suited to the state of the country, even if there was danger. The money proposed for this object, he feared would be thrown away.

Mr. Smith (Ch.) advocated the bill on the ground, that the addition to the fortifications, which had been agreed to, required an additional corps of artillerists to protect them. He read a letter from the Secretary at War to a Committee of the Senate, pointing out the distribution intended of the additional artillerists, contemplated in the bill. The letter states, that at present the number is not sufficient to keep the fortifications in repair. The expences of the addition intended, he stated at about 216 000 dollars a year. He read other documents to prove the indisposition of the Creek Indians, in order to impress the necessity of a further force on the South Western frontier.

Mr. Nicholas observed, that the money voted for the fortifications was intended to put in repair forts already built, not to increase that kind of defence; and it was always intended, that the militia of the populous places near which they are built, with the assistance of the regular troops, should man them for defence, in case of necessity; the present regulars will be sufficiently numerous to keep them in repair. He shewed, from a former report of the secretary at War, that it was his opinion, that the present force was sufficient [illegible] the foreign [illegible] in order. He conjectured, that the present number of artillerists did not come up to the number authorised; that the [illegible] was a mere skeleton, and that the House were to be invited to give authority for the filling up an encreased establishment; he again urged, that experience had taught the United States, that 1000 men had cost [illegible] an average 400,000 dollars a year, of course the expence of the contemplated increase would come nearly up to the sum.

Mr. Brooks replied on the necessity of thinking of defence; he spoke of the inadequacy of militia to manage guns. The changes, which have taken place in Europe, seemed to induce the House to double their diligence.

Mr. Varnum observed the member last up must have received very late, or [illegible] information of our danger; for he had just negatived [illegible] for improving our fortifications.—He did so, for his part, see the danger that threatened us; that a man had been killed by the Indians, and that a woman had been [illegible] at [illegible] (alluding to one of the [illegible] Mr. Smith read) was not

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No proposition, however, which could be adopted, relating to the debt due by the state of New-York to the United States, and requiring the cession of jurisdiction, being likely to meet the wishes of the members of that state, the question was at length put on the motion of Mr. Sitgreaves, which was lost, there being [illegible] to 50 in favour of it.

Mr. Harper then moved the amendment made by Mr. Havens, which had been withdrawn to give place to that of Mr. Sitgreaves.

This amendment was, on motion of Mr. Edmondson, divided, so as to take the opinion of the Committee, on enabling the President to erect fortifications at the Narrows, which was carried, 56 rising in favour of it; the question was then put, on the proviso part of the law, enabling all the debtor states to expend the whole sum of their debts to their own local defence, with the condition only of ceding the jurisdiction to the United States, for which there appeared 63.

On motion of Mr. Otis the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for suspending in part, the operation of [illegible] sum of money by additional duties. The committee rose without making any other than a verbal amendment; but a short debate took place in the house, and on motion of Mr. Harper the bill was rejected 48 to 42.

The propriety of passing this bill, intended to operate in favour of certain Massachusetts Merchants, was supported by Messrs. Otis Brooks, Champlin, and S. Smith, on the ground of its unequal operation, as it appears that the cargoes of their vessels of this season from being several months longer on their voyage, will be charged with the new duty, whilst those of all other ports, from making shorter voyages, would not be charged with it. It was opposed by Messrs. Harper, Parker and Coit, on the ground that it would be wrong to set a law aside from a complaint of this kind, as it would open the door to petitions without end, whenever in future the least inequality of a tax was experienced.

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Mr. Nicholas observed, that the money voted for the fortifications was intended to put in repair forts already built, not to increase that kind of defence; and it was always intended, that the militia of the populous places near which they are built, with the assistance of the regular troops, should man them for defence, in case of necessity; the present regulars will be sufficiently numerous to keep them in repair. He shewed, from a former report of the Secretary at War, that it was his opinion, that the present force was sufficient to keep the fortifications in order. He conjectured, that the present number of artillerists did not come up to the number authorised; that the actual establishment was a mere skeleton, and that the House were to be induced to give authority for the skeleton of an encreased establishment; he contended, that experience had taught the United States, that 1000 men had cost on an average 400,000 dollars a year, of course the expence of the contemplated increase would come nearly up to the sum.

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Mr. Varnum observed the member last up must have received very late, indeed, information of our danger; for he had just negatived the bill for improving our fortifications.—He did not, for his part, see the danger that threatened us; that a man had been killed by the Indians, and that a woman had fired a gun at them (alluding to one of the documents which Mr. W. Smith read) was not

sufficient reason for raising an additional corps of artillerists. If he saw things in the light expressed by a member yesterday (Mr. Allen) he should be for raising 50 000 men. If we were to declare war on France; if Spain should cede Florida, or Britain Canada, we should tremble for about arming: But for his part, he had no fear of danger, from having Republican France for neighbours; less than he had for our present neighbours. He hoped the government would shew a real spirit of conciliation. If this disposition was shewn, and the irritating conduct hitherto pursued abandoned, he was convinced France would be found amicably inclined.

Mr. M'Dowell repelled the suggestion of this country being at the eve of a war, and enlarged on the danger of standing armies in a Republic. He should be in favour of the motion to discharge the Committee.

Mr. Harper disapproved of this mode of destroying an important bill by an indirect motion. He insisted that fortifications without men could be of no use; and that those who having voted for the fortification bill would [illegible] inconsistency, to vote against providing the [illegible] forts. He repelled the argument that an addition of one thousand men to our standing troops could endanger the liberties of the country. He insisted on the necessity of putting the nation in a state of defence when foreign powers are insulting and injuring us, on all hands.

Mr Shephard insisted on the necessity of manning our forts fully. The duty of an artillerist required practice, and therefore could not be performed together to militia.

Mr. Giles conceived the bill not calculated for the present exigencies, that are spoken of. The men are to be raised for five years; it is part of a peace establishment. The advocates of the bill insist on the imminent danger that threatens us, and what they propose in raising 992 artillerists. He considered this as a peace establishment; if immediate danger was feared, 100,000 men would be a force not to be considered. The Eastern members, he observed, who were strong in their opinions, still were generally the great advocates for standing troops; he was obliged to them for the care they wished to take of the Southern States; but those states did not wish the assistance of those forces. As the present bill was not calculated to meet any present exigency, it was only in the ordinary course of legislation, and of course should be postponed to the next session. Much had been said of humiliation: Which he should look on most like humiliation; to vote against raising 900 men as an addition to the peace establishment upon the idea that the country is not in danger; or to propose to raise 900 men to repel what some members suppose a very threatening danger. He urged the necessity of postponing the [illegible] of ordinary expence, to [illegible] The sum appropriated [illegible] present revenue, but the contemplated measure would call for new taxes; and a system of taxation should be organized in a session that gave time to do it on due consideration and in which the passions are not so much excited.

Mr. Dana urged the necessity of at least considering the bill in committee of the whole.—He said that the number of our artillerists during our late revolution was but little superior to what our present establishment of artillerists will be if increased by the number contemplated in the bill. He did not think the affairs in Europe warranted the belief of a general peace there. The armistice between Buonaparte and the Austrians was to expire on the 23d of April, and we knew not what may have taken place since. Neither did appearances respecting the differences between this country and France, at the date of the last accounts look very favorably. On the 20th April the Directory annulled the validity of passports given by American ministers. He was against the motion to discharge the committee.

Mr. Kittera spoke against the motion.

Mr. Smith (M.) observed, that when the present artillerist establishment was agreed to we had a war with the North Western Indians and there were threatening appearances from Great Britain. What danger is there now to warrant an increase?

He observed that part of the artillery service is easily learnt, though the duty of the officers requires practice. He saw nothing now to require an increase of artillery. If there was danger he wished information brought forwards to shew it; he declared he kept his mind open to conviction on this subject. As to the decree of the Executive Directory forbidding passports; he conjectured it might have been produced by some counterfeit American papers having been countersigned by marks by some of our foreign ministers or consuls, and which falling into the hands of the French might have given umbrage. As to the disturbances with the Creeks, artillery could not be wanted against them, and if there was any other danger on the South Frontiers than from Indians he wished it stated.

Mr. Gallatin conceived his motion left the discussion on the main scope of the bill open; but if any one had not made up his mind on the principle and wished a debate on the detail, he would withdraw his motion. He answered the argument which went to urge the passing of this bill because that on former occasions made precedents. The argument of humiliation and degradation, he observed, was not applicable, as no one contended that the contemplated measure could give offence; but the question was, whether the measure was calculated to repel the danger which some members feared. No one fears an invasion, and even if one was dreaded the present mode of repelling it would not be effectual. On the exertions of the inhabitants of the sea ports, in case of an attack on them, reliance must be placed for their defence. But an invasion cannot be dreaded, after the example of last war, our trade is our weak point, and 992 men cannot protect it. Loss to our commerce, cities and to our revenue, will arise from a war on our trade, and every additional expence not calculated to repel the danger weakens the country. The more is spent on objects not wanted to repel the danger, the less we shall have for those means which can protect our commerce. He was of the opinion expressed by Mr. Giles, that this addition was intended as a peace measure, and he read an extract of a letter of the secretary of war to shew that it was his opinion this measure was calculated for a peace establishment. He argued that an increase of the military establishment need not be dreaded as dangerous to the liberties of such a people as this, but such an increase would weaken the hands of government that it was natural for the chief of the war department to wish an increase of the establishment, of course his opinion ought not to have too much weight. Having shewn that this bill contemplated only an increase of peace establishment, he observed that he saw no reason for increasing it further than the establishment agreed to in '94, after very mature deliberation.

He endeavored to shew that this increase, judging from our experience would cost between 3 and 400,000 dollars. He did not see how men, scattered as they are intended to be, can derive much instruction as artillerists or engineers, and under lieutenants command.

Mr. Allen declared himself not ready to vote, and and therefore knew himself on the candor of the member to withdraw the motion: that he might move a resolution, or information from the war department.

Mr. Gallatin withdrew his motion.

Mr. Allen then brought forward his resolution calling on the secretary at war to lay before the house an account of the number of artillerists and engineers in actual service, and where stationed. After some conversation this was agreed to. Adjourned.

Latest foreign Intelligence.—Received by the Accepted Major, Decatur, from Liverpool; the Mary, Hall, from Rotterdam; and the Lewis Lewis from Bourdeaux, arrived at Boston viz.

PARIS, May 7.

THE Directory mention their receiving and approving of the Preliminary articles of Peace with Austria, and that they are, Cession of Belgium and all Territory recognized to the limits of France by late laws; and acknowledgment of the Republic of Batavia. A Congress at Bern for the settlement of the definitive Articles, to which Ditties are to be invited.—Restoration of Mantua. The "Tables de Peace" speaks nearly for including England in the Peace upon some terms.

Buonaparte, is nominated to assist at the Congress of Bern. It is said, he is to be directed to stipulate for the liberation of Pontie, and his co prisoners.

May 10.

Before signing the Preliminaries of Peace, the Emperor sent to Buonaparte three Nobles of his Court, as Hostages. The French General received them with distinction, invited them to dinner and said to them after it. "Gentlemen, you are free—go tell your Master, that if his Imperial Word has need of a pledge you cannot serve me, and ought not to serve him."

Private letters from Vienna say, the Emperor has presented General Buonaparte with two hogsheads of Tokay Wine, of which the latter is exceedingly fond.

The Redacteur has published a letter from the Minister of Justice to the Consul General of the United States of America, dated the 23d April, in reply to a letter from the American Consul, who protested against the Decree of confiscation of two ships of that nation, pronounced by the Commercial Tribunal of Boulogne sur Mer, on the ground that they had neither letter of marque, or certificate, from the United States.

The reply of our Minister is couched in negative terms, and concludes thus:

"Let your Government return to a sense of what is due to itself and to its true friends, become just and grateful, and let it be the incomprehensible Treaty, which, of the 19th Nov. 1764, it concluded with eternal implacable enemies; and then the French Republic will cease to take advantage of this Treaty, which favors England at its expence; and no appeals will then, I can assure ye, be made to any tribunal against injustice.

(Signed) "MERLIN."

LONDON, May 10.

ANOTHER MUTINY ON BOARD THE FLEET.

Soon after receiving the melancholy intelligence relative to the Mutiny on board the fleet at Spithead, Earl Spencer, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas came to town, and a long conference was held at the Admiralty. A Cabinet Council was afterwards held at Lord Grenville's Office, at which the Lord Chancellor, and we believe all the Cabinet Ministers were present, after which they adjourned to their respective Houses of Parliament. The Council, we understand, resolved to send the ratification by the King in Council of the agreement of government to the demands of the Seamen. The ratification was decreed on the 3d instant in council; and an official copy of it was last night sent from the Admiralty by Mr. Evans the Messenger to Sir Peter Parker, at Portsmouth. It was accompanied by an official copy of the resolution of the House of Commons, passed yesterday for providing the necessary sum of money to enable government to comply with the Seamen's demands. Mr. Powell also left town late last night with copies of the above papers for Sir John Orde at Plymouth; Mr. Wilkinson proceeded for Torbay, where Admiral Colpoys squadron has just returned from a cruize off Brest; and another Messenger went to Yarmouth with the same papers, for the purpose of conciliating the Seamen.

We shall now enter into a detail of all the particulars, as we have been enabled to collect them from various authentic sources.

In consequence of the information having been received at the Admiralty, that the Brest fleet, consisting of 18 ships of the line, with a great number of transports having troops on board, was anchored in the Lords of Brest, orders were transmitted to Lord *Bridport*, to put to sea immediately, and his instructions to that effect reached him on Sunday morning. His Lordship made signal for weighing and putting to sea, but not a crew would act. It seems they had read the late conversation in the House of Lords, in which silence on the subject of the Seamen's complaints was so strongly recommended by Ministers and their friends; and they suspected there was a design of deceiving them; they thought that Ministers had no serious intention of having their demands sanctioned by Parliament. This was the reason they refused to weigh anchor on Sunday morning; and finding themselves, by the call made on them to put to sea, forced to a decisive line of conduct, they resolved to hold a convention of delegates, on board the London lying at Spithead. For this purpose, one delegates from the different ships at St. Helen's, and Spithead, took to the small boats, and proceeded to the London; but when they came alongside, Admiral Colpoys, whose flag was flying, cautioned them against acting as they had formerly done. He told them they asked a great deal, and obtained much, and he would not suffer them to proceed to demand more. He said they ought to be contented, and if they offered to meet in convention, he would order the marines to fire upon them. The Admiral had taken particular pains to gain the marines to his interest in which he had been ably assisted by Lieut. Simms, of that corps. The Delegates, however persisted: The Admiral ordered the mariners to level their pieces at the Delegates, the marines did so, and in this situation the Admiral again admonished the Delegates, but to no purpose. At this time some slight scuffle took place; one of the [illegible] were within the cabin, fired at Lieutenant Simms, and wounded him. the marines were then ordered to fire, by the first Lieut. of the ship, who at the same time desired them to take good aim; they obeyed, and five seamen were killed, two of whom were Delegates. The whole crew of the London now declared open hostility to the Officers and Marines; they turned the guns in the fore part of the ship towards the stern, and threatened to blow all the aft into the water, unless they surrendered. The officers surrendered, and the marines laid down their arms.

In consequence of the orders to fire, which the first Lieut. had given, the seamen were now proceeding to hang him; Ad. Colpoys, interfered, and told them that that officer had acted upon instructions, which he Ad. Colpoys, had received from the Admiralty.—These instructions the seamen demanded and obtained. Admiral Colpoys was now confined in one cabin, Captain Griffiths, the Capt. of the ship in another, and the officers and marines made prisoners. The Seamen were complete masters of the London, and not only of the London, but of the whole fleet; which would not put to sea until the demands of the crews were fully agreed to and ratified; and as Ministers have at last brought a Bill into Parliament, which cannot but convince the seamen that the promises made to them are to be completely satisfied, we hope soon to be able to inform our readers of the restoration of proper order and subordination.

Mr. Simms, First Lieutenant of Marines on board the London was shot, a Midshipman and four seamen were also wounded. Some of the Delegates called at the hospital, and on being told three of them were dead, they said that Admiral Colpoy's life should pay for it; they would go on board, and take the London man of war down to St. Helen's, and try him by a Court-Martial;—they then went on board and confined the Admiral, and are taking the ship down to St. Helen's; they made signal for all the other ships that were able to follow them.

All the officers, except the masters, are sent on shore from every man of war, and they are this afternoon landing from craft of every description. When the men of war's boats bring them on shore, the boats crews are armed each with a brace of loaded pistols and a cutlass.

The reason assigned by the seamen for retaining the officers on board is, that if an enemy's fleet should insult our coast, they will immediately demand being led into battle, under the command of this officer only, and they seem always apprehensive of the result.

May 12.

Portsmouth Friday 7 o'clock in the evening.

This morning about seven o'clock Lord Howe again went down to St Helen's to meet the delegates on board the Royal George, to know their final determination. He returned this afternoon about five o'clock, when a great number of people were waiting, in hopes of hearing that every thing was finally settled to their satisfaction; but we are sorry to learn that the seamen are still determined in refusing those officers to whom they have made no objection, and further demand his Majesty's free pardon. They will then be willing to return to their former obedience, and go to sea immediately. Every thing going on in the garrison appears as though the fleet at St. Helen's was a common enemy; but in such a light we cannot view the majority of the British seamen. In their first demands they were perhaps right, but now it seems as if some evil spirit directed them, for some bad purpose, and I hope their abettors will soon receive their just reward.

The Star says, "The county quota men are said to have been peculiarly active in the late disturbances on board the fleet. We cannot vouch for this report, but we know that to the unwise measures of these assessments, we are to impute the origin of the commotions. The able seamen who had served the whole war, and who had originally received but 5l. of bounty, saw a set of men, raw, ignorant, in some instances old, in others mere boys, many of them of wretched character, and many of them in ill health come on board, with 30 40 or even 50l. bounty money in their pockets, and these men could neither take their share of duty, in the tops, nor take the toil of the veteran. In several instances they saw them desert to return again with a second bounty. Nay, they have seen them return with a second 40l. or 50l. after being discharged as being unfit for the service. This galled the genuine seamen, and to this more than to any other use perhaps, may be ascribed the confederacy for the rise of wages."

May 13.

Our accounts from Portsmouth this morning state that Earl Howe landed from on board the fleet yesterday afternoon, where order was perfectly re-established. His Lordship, we understand to have reported, that he found things upon his going on board, much better than he expected, and that they were now as well as he could wish. The ships had their sails loose yesterday, as the signal for sailing, but the wind was unfortunately adverse.

Adm. Colpoys has been tried by a tribunal instituted by the seamen, the verdict is to the following effect:

KING Business, part of his late cargo now on Hand, a Quantity man of war, and CABIN BREAD, a British color for the longest Voyages, which he assume the same cheap as any imported, equally it, as he

amicably. *Port June 5, 1797.*

572,00[illegible]
late dema[illegible]

Admiral, many
might speedily
mand.

Despatches were yesterday received at Lord Grenville's office, containing intelligence, that the King of *Prussia* had offered to act as Mediator between *Great Britain* and *France*—and that the offer had been accepted by the Executive Directory!

PORTUGAL AND FRANCE

A conference on the subject of a Peace between these nations has been had.—The *French* demanded, 1st 30 000 000 livres—2d. The cession of part of *Brazil* to *Spain*; and 3d, Shutting all the ports of *Portugal* against *England*. These demands the latter kingdom repelled with spirit, and refused to assent to. In consequence, the Chevalier D'ARANJO the Ambassador at *Paris* was ordered to quit that city; and is gone to *Lisbon*.

A very melancholy affair has lately taken place in Smyrna. The circumstances are briefly these:—A party of strolling German rope-dancers had arrived, and were exhibiting their feats on the tight rope to a numerous audience. As is the custom in that place, four Janissaries were placed as centinels at the door of the theatre, to preserve the peace; and after the performances had commenced, a number of Salavonians entered the doors, one of them insulted the Janissaries, who resented his conduct. A scuffle ensued, which terminated in the death of one of the Janissaries, who was shot by a Salavonian. An inquiry was instantly set on foot, and a demand sent to the theatre to give up the assassin; he however from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be discovered. Time was allowed for the discovery, but to no effect, and it was at length determined to destroy the theatre, unless he was given up. They still persisted in their silence, which induced the Janissaries to set fire to the threatre, and it was completely destroyed. The Turks proceeded to set fire to all the English and other Christian factories, destroyed property to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand pounds, killed between twelve and thirteen hundred people, and were proceeding to destroy all the Christians in that place.

We are assured, that the King of Prussia is very ill, and cannot live long. This circumstance makes the Directory very circumspect in their conduct, as they do not know the intentions of his successor.

fufficient reaſon for raiſing an additional corps of artilleriſts. If he ſaw things in the light expreſſed by a member yeſterday (Mr. Allen) he ſhould be for raiſing 50,000 men. If we were to declare war on France; if Spain ſhould cede Florida, or Britain Canada, we ſhould ſeriouſly ſet about arming: But for his part, he had no fear of danger, from having Republican France for neighbours; leſs than he had for our preſent neighbours. He hoped the government would ſhow a real ſpirit of conciliation. If this diſpoſition was ſhewn, and the irritating conduct hitherto purſued abandoned, he was convinced France would be found amicably inclined.

Mr. M'Dowell repelled the ſuggeſtion of this country being at the eve of a war, and enlarged on the danger of ſtanding armies in a Republic. He ſhould be in favour of the motion to diſcharge the Committee.

Mr. Harper diſapproved of this mode of deſtroying an important bill by an indirect motion. He inſiſted that fortifications without men could be of no uſe; and that thoſe who having voted for the fortification bill would [illegible] inconſiſtency, to vote againſt providing the artillerifts. He repelled the argument that an addition of one thouſand men to our ſtanding troops could endanger the liberties of the country. He inſiſted on the neceſſity of putting the nation in a ſtate of defence when foreign powers are inſulting and injuring us, on all hands.

Mr. Shephard inſiſted on the neceſſity of manning our forts fully. The duty of an artilleriſt required practice, and therefore could not be left altogether to militia.

Mr. Giles conceived the bill not calculated for the preſent exigencies, that are ſpoken of. The men are to be raiſed for five years; it is part of a peace eſtabliſhment. The advocates of the bill inſiſt on the imminent danger that threatens us, and what they propoſe in raiſing 992 artilleriſts. He conſidered this as a peace eſtabliſhment; if immediate danger was feared, 100,000 men would be a force not too conſiderable. The Eaſtern members, he obſerved, who were ſtrong in their militia, ſtill were generally the great advocates for ſtanding troops; he was obliged to them for the care they wiſhed to take of the Southern ſtates; but thoſe ſtates did not with the aſſiſtance of thoſe forces. As the preſent bill was not calculated to meet any preſent exigency, it was only in the ordinary courſe of legiſlation, and of courſe ſhould be poſtponed to the next ſeſſion. Much had been ſaid of humiliation: Which he aſked looked moſt like humiliation; to vote againſt raiſing 900 men as an addition to the peace eſtabliſhment upon the idea that the country is not in danger; or to propoſe to raiſe 900 men to repel what ſome members ſuppoſe a very threatening danger. He urged the neceſſity of poſtponing the conſideration of ordinary expence, to [illegible] The ſum appropriated [illegible] ſent revenue; but the contemplated meaſure would call for new taxes; and a ſyſtem of taxation ſhould be organized in a ſeſſion that gave time to do it on due conſideration and in which the paſſions are not ſo much excited.

Mr. Dana urged the neceſſity of at leaſt conſidering the bill in committee of the whole.—He ſaid that the number of our artilleriſts during our late revolution was but little ſuperior to what our preſent eſtabliſhment of artilleriſts will be if increaſed by the number contemplated in the bill. He did not think the affairs in Europe warranted the belief of a general peace there. The armiſtice between Buonaparte and the Auſtrians was to expire on the 23d of April, and we know not what may have taken place ſince. Neither did appearances reſpecting the differences between this county and France, at the date of the laſt accounts look very favorably. On the 20th April the Directory annulled the validity of paſſports given by American miniſters. He was againſt the motion to diſcharge the committee.

Mr. Kittera ſpoke againſt the motion.

Mr. Smith (M.) obſerved, that when the preſent artilleriſt eſtabliſhment was agreed to we had a war with the North Weſtern Indians and there were threatening appearances from Great Britain. What danger is there now to warrant an increaſe?

He obſerved that part of the artillery ſervice is eaſily learnt, though the duty of the officers requires practice. He ſaw nothing now to require an increaſe of artillery. If there was danger he wiſhed information brought forwards to ſhew it; he declared he kept his mind open to conviction on this ſubject. As to the decree of the Executive Directory invalidating paſſports; he conjectured it might have been produced by ſome counterfeit American papers having been counterſigned by miſtake by ſome of our foreign miniſters or conſuls, and which falling into the hands of the French might have given umbrage. As to the diſturbances with the Creeks, artillery could not be wanted againſt them, and if there was any other danger on the South Frontiers than from Indians he wiſhed it ſtated.

Mr. Gallatin conceived his motion left the diſcuſſion on the main ſcope of the bill open; but if any one had not made up his mind on the principle and wiſhed a debate on the detail, he would withdraw his motion. He anſwered the argument which went to urge the paſſing of this bill becauſe that on fortifications had paſſed. The argument of humiliation and degradation, he obſerved, was not applicable, as no one contended that the contemplated meaſure could give offence; but the queſtion was, whether the meaſure was calculated to repel the danger which ſome members feared. No one fears an invaſion, and even if one was dreaded the preſent mode of repelling it would not be effectual. On the exertions of the inhabitants of the ſea ports, in caſe of an attack on them, reliance muſt be placed for their defence. But an invaſion cannot be dreaded, after the example of laſt war, our trade is our weak point, and 992 men cannot protect it. Loſs to our commercial cities and to our revenue, will ariſe from a war on our trade, and every additional expence not calculated to repel the danger weakens the country. The more is ſpent on objects not wanted to repel the danger, the leſs we ſhall have for thoſe means which can protect our commerce. He was of the opinion expreſſed by Mr. Giles, that this addition was intended as a peace meaſure, and he read an extract of a letter of the ſecretary of war to ſhew that it was his opinion this meaſure was calculated for a peace eſtabliſhment. He argued that an increaſe of the military eſtabliſhment need not be dreaded as dangerous to the liberties of ſuch a people as this, but ſuch an increaſe tends to weaken the hands of government that [illegible] it was natural for the chief of the war [illegible] ment to wiſh an increaſe of the eſtabliſhment, of courſe his opinion ought not to have too much weight. Having ſhewn that this bill contemplated only an increaſe of peace eſtabliſhment, he obſerved that he ſaw no reaſon for increaſing it further than the eſtabliſhment agreed to in '94, after very mature deliberation.

He endeavored to ſhew that this increaſe, judging from our experience would coſt between 3 and 400,000 dollars. He did not ſee how men, ſcattered as they are intended to be, can derive much inſtruction as artilleriſts or engineers, and under lieutenants command.

Mr. Allen declared himſelf not ready to vote, and and therefore threw himſelf on the candor of the member to withdraw the motion: that he might move a reſolution, or information from the war department.

Mr. Gallatin withdrew his motion.

Mr. Allen then brought forward his reſolution calling on the ſecretary at war to lay before the houſe an account of the number of artilleriſts and engineers in actual ſervice, and where ſtationed. After ſome converſation this was agreed to. Adjourned.

Lateſt foreign Intelligence.—Received by the Accepted Maſon, Delano, from Liverpool; the Mary, Hall, from Rotterdam; and the Lewis, Lewis, from Bourdeaux, arrived at Boſton, viz.

PARIS, May 7.

THE Directory mention their receiving and approving of the Preliminary articles of Peace with Auſtria, and that they are, Ceſſion of Belgium and all Territory recognized in the limits of France by late laws; and acknowledgment of the Republic of Batavia.—A Congreſs at Bern for the ſettlement of the definitive Articles, to which Allies are to be invited.—Reſtoration of Mantua.—The "Tableau de France," ſpeaks warmly for including England in the Peace, upon ſome terms.

Buonaparte, is nominated to aſſiſt at the Congreſs of Bern. It is ſaid, he is to be directed to ſtipulate for the liberation of la Fayette, and his co priſoners.

May 10.

Before ſigning the Preliminaries of Peace, the Emperor ſent to Buonaparte three Nobles of his Court, as Hoſtages. The French General received them with diſtinction, invited them to dinner, and ſaid to them after it, "Gentlemen, you are free—go tell your Maſter, that if his Imperial Word has need of a pledge, you cannot ſerve me, and ought not to ſerve him."

Private letters from Vienna ſay, the Emperor has preſented General Buonaparte with two hogſheads of Tokay Wine, of which the latter is exceedingly fond.

The Reductor has publiſhed a letter from the Miniſter of Juſtice to the Conſul General of the United States of America, dated on the 23d April, in reply to a letter from the American Conſul, who proteſted againſt the Decree of confiſcation of two ſhips of his nation, pronounced by the Commercial Tribunal of Boulogne ſur Mer, on the ground that they had neither letter of marque, or certificate, from the United States.

The reply of our Miniſter is couched in negative terms, and concludes thus:

"Let your Government, return to a ſenſe of what is due to itſelf and to its true friends, become juſt and grateful, and tear to pieces the incomprehenſible Treaty, which, of the 19th Nov. 1764, it concluded with our moſt implacable enemies; and then the French Republic will ceaſe to take advantage of this Treaty, which favors England at its expence; and no appeals will then, I can aſſure ye, be made to any tribunal againſt injuſtice.

(Signed) "MERLIN."

LONDON, May 10.

ANOTHER MUTINY ON BOARD THE FLEET.

Soon after receiving the melancholy intelligence relative to the Mutiny on board the fleet at Spithead, Earl Spencer, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas came to town, and a long conference was held at the Admiralty. A Cabinet Council was afterwards held at Lord Grenville's Office, at which the Lord Chancellor, and we believe all the Cabinet Miniſters were preſent, after which they adjourned to their reſpective Houſes of Parliament. The Council, we underſtand, reſolved to ſend the ratification by the King in Council of the agreement of government to the demands of the Seamen. This ratification was decreed on the 3d inſtant in council; and an official copy of it was laſt night ſent from the Admiralty by Mr. Evans the Meſſenger to Sir Peter Parker, at Portſmouth. It was accompanied by an official copy of the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, paſſed yeſterday for providing the neceſſary ſum of money to enable government to comply with the Seamen's demands. Mr. Powell alſo left town late laſt night with copies of the above papers for Sir John Orde at Plymouth; Mr. Winchester proceeded for Torbay, where Admiral Curtis's ſquadron has juſt returned from a cruiſe off Breſt; and another Meſſenger went to our fleet at Yarmouth with the ſame papers, for the purpoſe of conciliating the Seamen.

We ſhall now enter into a detail of all the particulars, as we have been enabled to collect them from various authentic ſources.

In conſequence of the information having been received at the Admiralty, that the Breſt fleet, conſiſting of 18 ſhips of the line, with a great number of tranſports having troops on board, was anchored in the roads of Breſt, orders were tranſmitted to Lord *Bridport*, to put to ſea immediately, and his inſtructions to that effect reached him on Sunday morning. His Lordſhip made ſignal for weighing and putting to ſea, but not a crew would act. It ſeems they had read the late converſation in the Houſe of Lords, in which ſilence on the ſubject of the Seamen's complaints was ſo ſtrongly recommended by Miniſters and their friends; and they ſuſpected there was a deſign of deceiving them; they thought that Miniſters had no ſerious intention of having their demands ſanctioned by Parliament. This was the reaſon they refuſed to weigh anchor on Sunday morning; and finding themſelves, by the call made on them to put to ſea, forced to a deciſive line of conduct, they reſolved to hold a convention of delegates, on board the London lying at Spithead. For this purpoſe, the delegates from the different ſhips at St. Helen's, and Spithead, took to their boats, and proceeded to the London; but when they came alongſide, Admiral Colpoys, whoſe flag was flying, cautioned them againſt acting as they had formerly done. He told them they aſked a great deal, and obtained much, and he would not ſuffer them to proceed to demand more. He ſaid they ought to be contented, and if they offered to meet in convention, he would order the marines to fire upon them. The Admiral had taken particular pains to gain the marines to his intereſt in which he had been ably aſſiſted by Lieut. Simms, of that corps. The Delegates, however perſiſted: The Admiral ordered the mariners to level their pieces at the Delegates, the marines did ſo, and in this ſituation the Admiral again admoniſhed the Delegates, but to no purpoſe. At this time ſome ſlight ſcuffle took place; one of the [illegible] arms, fired at Lieutenant Simms, and wounded him, the marines were then ordered to fire, by the firſt Lieut. of the ſhip, who at the ſame time deſired them to take good aim; they obeyed, and five ſeamen were killed, two of whom were Delegates. The whole crew of the London now declared open hoſtility to the Officers and Marines; they turned the guns in the fore part of the ſhip towards the ſtern, and threatened to blow all the aft into the water, unleſs they ſurrendered. The officers ſurrendered, and the marines laid down their arms.

In conſequence of the orders to fire, which the firſt Lieut. had given, the ſeamen were now proceeding to hang him; Ad. Colpoys, interfered, and told them that that officer had acted upon inſtructions, which he Ad. Colpoys, had received from the Admiralty.—Theſe inſtructions the ſeamen demanded and obtained. Admiral Colpoys was now confined in one cabin, Captain Griffiths, the Capt. of the ſhip in another, and the officers and marines made priſoners. The Seamen were complete maſters of the London, and not only of the London, but of the whole fleet; which would not put to ſea until the demands of the crews were fully agreed to and ratified; and as Miniſters have at laſt brought a Bill into Parliament, which cannot but convince the ſeamen that the promiſes made to them are to be completely ratified, we hope ſoon to be able to inform our readers of the reſtoration of proper order and ſubordination.

Mr. Simms, Firſt Lieutenant of Marines on board the London was ſhot, a Midſhipman and four ſeamen were alſo wounded. Some of the Delegates called at the hoſpital, and on being told three of them were dead, they ſaid that Admiral Colpoy's life ſhould pay for it; they would go on board, and take the London man of war down to St. Helen's, and try him by a Court-Martial;—they then went on board and confined the Admiral, and are taking the ſhip down to St. Helen's; they made ſignal for all the other ſhips that were able to follow them.

All the officers, except the maſters, are ſent on ſhore from every man of war, and they are this afternoon landing from craft of every deſcription. When the men of war's boats bring them on ſhore, the boats crews are armed each with a brace of loaded piſtols and a cutlaſs.

The reaſon aſſigned by the ſeamen for retaining the maſters on board is, that if an enemy's fleet ſhould inſult our coaſt, they will immediately demand being led into battle, under the command of this officer only, and they ſeem no ways apprehenſive of the reſult.

May 12.

Portſmouth Friday 7 o'clock in the evening.

This morning about ſeven o'clock Lord Howe again went down to St. Helen's to meet the delegates on board the Royal George, to know their final determination. He returned this afternoon about five o'clock, when a great number of people were waiting, in hopes of hearing that every thing was finally ſettled to their ſatisfaction; but we are ſorry to learn, that the ſeamen are ſtill determined in refuſing thoſe officers to whom they have made any objection, and further demand his Majeſty's free pardon. They will then be willing to return to their former obedience, and go to ſea immediately. Every thing going on in the garriſon appears as though the fleet at St. Helen's was a common enemy; but in ſuch a light we cannot view the majority of the Britiſh ſeamen. In their firſt demands they were perhaps right, but now it ſeems as if ſome evil ſpirit directed them, for ſome bad purpoſe, and I hope their abettors will ſoon receive their juſt reward.

The Star ſays, "The county quota men are ſaid to have been peculiarly active in the late diſturbances on board the fleet. We cannot think this report true, we know that to the unwiſe meaſure of theſe aſſeſſments, we are to impute the origin of the commotions. The able ſeamen who had ſerved the whole war, and who had orignally received but 5l. of bounty, ſaw a ſet of men, raw, ignorant, in ſome inſtances old, in others mere boys, many of them of wretched character, and many of them in ill health come on board, with 30 40 or even 50l. bounty money in their pockets, and theſe men could neither take their ſhare of duty, in the tops, nor eaſe the toil of the veteran. In ſeveral inſtances they ſaw them deſert to return again with a ſecond bounty. Nay, they have ſeen them return with a ſecond 40l. or 50l. after being diſcharged as being unfit for the ſervice. This galled the genuine ſeamen, and to this more than to any other uſe perhaps, may be aſcribed the confederacy for the riſe of wages."

May 13.

Our accounts from Portſmouth this morning ſtate that Earl Howe landed from on board the fleet yeſterday afternoon, where order was perfectly re-eſtabliſhed. His Lordſhip, we underſtand to have reported, that he found things upon his going on board, much better than he expected, and that they were now as well as he could wiſh. The ſhips had their ſails looſe yeſterday, as the ſignal for ſailing, but the wind was unfortunately adverſe.

Adm. Colpoys has been tried by a tribunal, inſtituted by the ſeamen, the verdict is to the following effect.

[illegible]ING Buſineſs, part of his late [illegible] was now on Hand, a Quantity man of war, [illegible] and CABIN BREAD, a Britiſh offer the longeſt Voyages, which he aſſume the ſame cheap as any imported, equally it, as he [illegible]

amicably ſort. June 5, 1797.

572,00[illegible] late demand

Admiral [illegible] the Rev[illegible] were landed [illegible] The men [illegible] Admiral, many [illegible] might ſpeedily [illegible] mand.

Deſpatches were yeſterday received at Lord Grenville's office, containing intelligence, that the King of *Pruſſia* had offered to act as Mediator between *Great Britain* and *France*—and that the offer had been accepted by the Executive Directory!

PORTUGAL AND FRANCE.

A conference on the ſubject of a Peace between theſe nations has been had.—The *French* demanded, 1ſt 30 000 000 livres.—2d. The ceſſion of part of *Brazil* to *Spain*; and 3d, Shutting all the ports of *Portugal* againſt *England*. Theſe demands the little kingdom repelled with ſpirit, and refuſed to aſſent to. In conſequence, the Chevalier D'ARANJO the Ambaſſador at *Paris* was ordered to quit that city; and is gone to *Liſbon*.

A very melancholy affair has lately taken place in Smyrna. The circumſtances are briefly theſe:—A party of ſtrolling German rope-dancers had arrived, and were exhibiting their feats on the tight rope to a numerous audience. As is the cuſtom in that place, four Janniſſaries were placed as centinels at the door of the theatre, to preſerve the peace; and after the performances had commenced, a number of Salavonians entered the doors, one of them inſulted the Janniſſaries, who reſented his conduct. A ſcuffle enſued, which terminated in the death of one of the Janniſſaries, who was ſhot by a Salavonian. An inquiry was inſtantly ſet on foot, and a demand ſent to the theatre to give up the aſſaſſin; he however from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be diſcovered. Time was allowed for the diſcovery, but to no effect, and it was at length determined to deſtroy the theatre, unleſs he was given up. They ſtill perſiſted in their ſilence, which induced the Janniſſaries to ſet fire to the threatre, and it was completely deſtroyed. The Turks proceeded to ſet fire to all the Engliſh and other Chriſtian factories, deſtroyed property to the amount of nearly one hundred thouſand pounds, killed between twelve and thirteen hundred people, and were proceeding to deſtroy all the Chriſtians in that place.

We are aſſured, that the King of Pruſſia is very ill, and cannot live long. This circumſtance makes the Directory very circumſpect in their conduct, as they do not know the intentions of his ſucceſſor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Letters received yesterday by an arrival in twelve days from Charleston, inform that two British 74s and some light vessels at anchor off the bar, are daily taking in ammunition, &c. for the intended expedition against St. Auguſtine, and that they also publicly recruit by beat of drum. The French and Spaniſh conſuls, juſtly alarmed at this proceeding have alſo proceeded by beat of drum to recruit for the reinforcement of St. Auguſtine. They had already raiſed 57 volunteers when the veſſel ſailed.

AN ACT

Authoriſing a Detachment from the Militia of the United States

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be, and is hereby authoriſed to require of the Executives of the ſeveral States, to take effectual meaſures, at ſuch time as he ſhall deem neceſſary, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readineſs to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, reſpectively, of eighty thouſand effective militia, officers included, to wit:—from the State of Tenneſſee, eight hundred and ſix: From the State of Georgia, one thouſand three hundred and thirty-four: From the State of South-Carolina, three thouſand five hundred and thirty-five: From the State of North-Carolina, ſeven thouſand two hundred and ſixty-eight: From the State of Kentucky, one thouſand five hundred and forty-two: From the State of Virginia, eleven thouſand one hundred and fifty: From the State of Maryland, five thouſand two hundred and ſixty two: from the ſtate of Delaware, one thouſand one hundred and ſixty-eight: from the State of Pennſylvania, ten thouſand [illegible] and ninety ſix: from the [illegible] this purpoſe [illegible] ſuch Perſons as think [illegible] four thouſand themſelves thereof. [illegible]: from the Given under my Hand [illegible] thouſand phia, this 5th Day of [illegible]ree: from (Signed) [illegible] thouſand CARLOS MARTINEZ [illegible] the ſtate [illegible] and eight

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TO BE SOLD, by the Sub[illegible] HOUSE and LOT, in [illegible] four Doors South of the Brick [illegible] the Eaſt Side of the Street—and [illegible]om the ſtate for Buſineſs. [illegible] thouſand eight [illegible] There [illegible]n thirty-ſix: from the ſtate of New Hamp[illegible]ſhire, three thouſand five hundred and fifty eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Preſident may, if he judges expedient, authoriſe the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, as part of the detachments aforeſaid, provided they ſhall voluntarily engage as corps in the ſervice.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid militia ſhall not be compelled to ſerve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous; and that, during the time of their ſervice, the commiſſioned officers ſhall be entitled to the ſame pay and rations that are allowed by law, to officers of the ſame rank, on the military eſtabliſhment of the United States; and the non-commiſſioned officers, muſicians and privates ſhall receive the pay and allowance for cloathing, eſtabliſhed by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commiſſioned officers, muſicians and privates of the militia of the United States when called into actual ſervice, and for other purpoſes."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that this act ſhall continue and be in force, for the ſpace of one year from the paſſing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

Approved, June 23d, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States.

NEW-YORK. July 1.

"Thurſday an Engliſh muſician, by the name of Young, killed Robert Berwick, a conſtable of the ſixth ward. Mr. Berwick, who acted as deputy ſheriff, had taken Young for debt; and having been with him to a number of places to procure bail he at length became wearied and refuſed to go farther, declaring his intention of conveying him to jail. Hereupon Young puſhed the deputy from him; and retreating two or three paces drew a loaded piſtol from his pocket, and diſcharged it at him. The contents were lodged in Berwick's left breaſt, who fell, and in the courſe of a few minutes expired. He was poor, and has left a wife and nine children to feel his loſs. Young was immediately apprehended and conveyed to jail. On his examination before the Mayor, he exhibited no appearance of remorſe for what he had done.

NEW LONDON, June 22.

On Saturday the 10th inſt. Richard Dane was executed at Hartford for the murder of Daniel M'Evers on the 4th July laſt. The number of people, collected from the neighbouring towns by the novelty, is ſaid to be 30 000.

On Wedneſday laſt, Thomas Starr was executed at Haddam for murder.

BOSTON, June 30.

Capt. Kuſt, from Gibraltar, informs, That a few days prior to his departure a Spaniſh frigate of 32 guns, taken by Jarvis was brought in. Jarvis's letter to the Governor, mentions that a galleon, which was in company with the frigate, had eſcaped—was ran aſhore, the money got out, and was deſtroyed.

WARREN, July 1.

Yeſterday arrived in this town, Charles Collins, jun. via New London, commander of the ſhip Patty, with a cargo of ſugars, eſtimated at 30 000 dollars, bound from Havannah to Briſtol in this ſtate, who was taken by the armed privateer, Campbell, of New Providence, and carried in for trial, about the 20th of April laſt, on ſuſpicion of her being Spaniſh property. On the 20th ult. was tried, acquitted, and the owner of the privateer ſentenced to pay 2100 dollars for coſts and damages, together with coſts of court, which the captor paid and appealed.—The Captain has come home to procure bonds and further evidence of her being *bona fide* American, which in fact is the caſe, being the property of James and William D'Wolfe, of Briſtol, and of the late Collins, of this town.—It is not ſuppoſed the plaintiff will ever lay in any further claim to ſaid cargo, his appeal notwithſtanding. This award muſt be pleaſing, as on his trial depended a number of ſuits in the ſame ſituation, and our Havanna trade.

NEWPORT, July 4.

On Monday the 26th inſt. the Anniverſary Feſtival, of St. John the Baptiſt was celebrated in this Town by the Maſonic Fraternity of this State. The Grand Lodge convened at 10 o'Clock—and proceeded to the Choice of their Officers, &c. when the Brethren whoſe Names follow were choſen, viz.

M. W. Jabez Bowen, G. M.
R. W. Peleg Clarke, D. G. M.
W. Chriſtopher Olney, S. G. W.
W. George Sears, J. G. W.
Joſeph Tillinghaſt, G. T.
Jon. Hanley, G. S.
Eph. Bowen, jun. S. G. D.
John L. Bois, J. G. D.
Jabez Champlin, G. M.
Ceſar Jones, G. S. B.

Honorary Members:
John Jackſon,
John Davis,
George Gibbs,
Henry Hunter,

At 11 o'Clock the Brethren went in Proceſſion to the Epiſcopal Church—where a Diſcourſe ſuitable to the Occaſion was delivered by the Rev. Brother CLARKE—A Collection was made for the Poor as uſual.—The Proceſſion then returned to the State-Houſe;—where they partook of an elegant Entertainment—a Number of Maſonic Toaſts were given—and at 7 o'Clock the Lodge cloſed in "Silence and Peace."

On the 3d May his Britannic Majeſty, in a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, informed them of the Marriage of his eldeſt Daughter, the Princeſs Royal, with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg; and requeſted of them a Portion for her, ſuitable to the Dignity of the Crown.

Mr. Monroe, our late Ambaſſador in France, is arrived at Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux.

M. de le Foreſt, formerly Conſul General of France, came Paſſenger in the ſame Ship with Mr. Monroe.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned, on Saturday laſt, to the 2d Monday in September next, then to meet at Briſtol.

DIED]—On Sunday Evening laſt, JOHN G. WANTON, Eſq; aged 68.—His Funeral will be this Afternoon at Four o'Clock, from his Houſe, in Broad-ſtreet, which his Relations and Friends are requeſted to attend.

—"RICHARD CLARKE, of this Town, (Baker) an induſtrious, honeſt Citizen, who has left a diſconſolate Widow, and ſeveral ſmall Children to bewail his early Exit."

From a Correſpondent.

MIRABILE DICTU.

Few days ago, a whale of an enormous ſize was ſeen to ſport in the river at *Providence* ſome diſtance beyond the bridge. The miraculous ſight brought together a vaſt concourſe of people; ſome wondered how this fiſh could paſs between the piers of the bridge;—others anſwered, that all bodies larger than a given ſpace could paſs through the ſaid given ſpace without touching.—And others ſaid—that they heard folks tell of water ſpout attraction, taking up large fiſhes in capillary columns of water.—Theſe arguments were not productive of a deciſion. "Each believed his own." Rather than come to cudgy blows, the matter of controverſy was referred to a learned Doctor Ingoldſby. The Sage candidly declared, that it was out of his power to be an umpire, before the dimenſions of the fiſh and diſtance from one pier to another were aſcertained;—As for the latter argument, he thought it muſt give way to phyſical impoſſibility;—becauſe the fiſh was ſpecifically heavier than the medium.—All bodies in hydroſtatics—and pneumaticks ſink when their weight exceeds [illegible] quart bottle of water or [illegible] and that there was not a moſpheric preſſure ſufficient to force a whale into capillary columns of water.—To end the diſpute, every ſhip in the harbour were manned with harpooners.—After they had performed many evolutions to appear more formidable to the whale, the onſet commenced (in the conflict, many thouſands of thoſe deadly weapons were loſt, and almoſt as many lives) with ſix ſhips, each of five hundred tons—for the whale made ſuch mighty exertions—that every drop of water was as fatal as a cannon ball—and remarkable for variety for a drop break the arms of eight men, and fracture the ſkulls of as many.—At length the fiſh was taken; and the Sage, having taken the dimenſions, by the *Geometrical curves*, brought on this deciſion, that the whale was juſt large enough to weigh 600 lb.—A wiſe Yankee will *gueſs* it muſt have been a Porpoiſe.—Ergo—the fiſh muſt have paſſed through without touching.

"*Mortes parturient, nacetur ridiculous mus.*"

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 3.

ENTERED, *from*

Schooner Jane, Wainwright, Martinique
—— Cruzah, Slocum, Norfolk
Sloop George Brown, New York
—— Paſſana, Bois, Ditto
—— Concord, Cahoone, Ditto
—— Camden Packet, Sikkins, Ditto

CLEARED, *for*

Sloop Pilgrim, Burt, New-York
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon, Ditto
—— Dove, Crabb, Hartford
—— Rover, Nicholas, New York
Schooner Induſtry, Chace, [illegible]

Iſaac Greewood

SURGEON DENTIST,

Conſequent on repeated Invitations, purpoſes to be in Newport by the 6th inſtant, with an Intention to give thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to preſerve their TEETH—and thoſe who have had the Misfortune to loſe any—an Opportunity of being benefited, by an highly improved and judicious Execution of the above Profeſſion.

A Perſonal Application, or Directions ſent to him, at WILLIAM LANGLEY'S, ſhall be punctually attended to, and carefully obeyed, for the ſpace of One Week and poſitively no longer.

Providence, July 1, 1797.

Adam Ferguſon

Reſpectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he has re-eſtabliſhed his Tobacco Manufactory, at the Eaſt ſide of the Church Lane, and directly oppoſite the Church, where he has for Sale,

A large and general Aſſortment of Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted of a *ſuperior Quality*.

Newport, July 3, 1797.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport Commiſſioners to receive and examine Claims which may be exhibited againſt the Eſtate of Mrs. MARY ROBINSON late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby requeſt all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to us at our reſpective Dwellings, within 6 Months from this Date, that being all Time allowed by ſaid Council.

JOHN YEOMANS,
WILLIAM LANGLEY.

Newport, July 3, 1797.

All Perſons any way indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to MARY DOUBLEDAY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE Hogſheads of Muſcovado SUGAR, of a ſuperior Quality. A few Quarter Caſks and Half Barrels of GUN POWDER. Apply to PHILIP RHODES, Thames Street.

For Sale, by

Moſes Judah,

Four Doors South of the Brick Market,

A Freſh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured and inſpected Sweet-ſcented Negro-Head Tobacco, per Keg.

He has alſo remaining on Hand,

100 Buſhels Virginia SEA-COAL.
16 Barrels SHIP STUFF.—And,
100 Pieces HAIR RIBBON.

Which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh.

Newport June 30 1797.

Freſh TEAS.

BEST HYSON by the Cheſt or Caſk, BOHEA, by the Cheſt, and Half Cheſt juſt received from New-York, and imported in the Ship ONTARIO arrived there from CANTON, about Ten Days ſince,

To be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-ſtreet, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, as uſual ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, pleaſantly ſituated in Middletown, conſiſting of a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, and other Buildings;—a good Orchard, well enced with Stone Walls—in ſmall Lots, good Meadow or Tillage Land, well watered, &c.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

A Dwelling Houſe, in Newport, a very pleaſant Stand for Retailing, at the North-Eaſt Part of the Town.—Apply to JOSEPH ALLEN, on the Premiſes.

Newport, July 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (eſpecially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Perſons, to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subſcribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors [illegible] therefore, to forewarn all perſons [illegible] and all Perſons whoſoever, from entering into their Incloſures, as they may depend upon being proſecuted with, as the Law in ſuch Caſes has provided and directs.—And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if when their Children are detected, in treſpaſſing upon the Premiſes, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

ELISHA COGGESHALL,
JAMES ANTHONY.

Newport July 3 1797

For Sale, by

Chriſtopher Champlin.

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.

[illegible] and Madeira

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Caſe; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholeſale or Retail; and a few Pounds of ſewing Silk.

The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Iſland RUM, cheap for Cash.

Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of good Moloſſes.

Beſt Port au Prince Moloſſes, by Hogſhead; Flour per Barrel, firſt Quality; Muſcovado Sugars, per Barrel.

Newport June 13 179[illegible]

Stephen T. North[illegible]

Informs the Public,

THAT he has juſt received a Supply of Ladies' BOBBIN TAPE, of different Colours.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Letters received yesterday by an arrival in twelve days from Charleston, inform that two British 74s and some light vessels at anchor off the bar, are daily taking in ammunition, &c. for the intended expedition against St. Augustine, and that they also publicly recruit by beat of drum. The French and Spanish consuls, justly alarmed at this proceeding have also proceeded by beat of drum to recruit for the reinforcement of St. Augustine. They had already raised 57 volunteers when the vessel sailed.

AN ACT

Authorising a Detachment from the Militia of the United States.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorised to require of the Executives of the several States, to take effectual measures, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit:—from the State of Tennessee, eight hundred and six: From the State of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four: From the State of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and thirty-five: From the State of North-Carolina, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight: From the State of Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and forty-two: From the State of Virginia, eleven thousand one hundred and fifty: From the State of Maryland, five thousand two hundred and sixty two: from the state of Delaware, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight: from the State of Pennsylvania, ten thousand [illegible] hundred ninety six: from the [illegible] five this public[illegible] such Persons as think [illegible] four thousand themselves thereof. [illegible]: from the thousand Given under my Hand [illegible] phia, this 5th Day of [illegible]ree: from (Signed) thousand CARLOS MARTINEZ DE [illegible] the state and eight

TO BE SOLD, by the Sub[illegible] the state of HOUSE and LOT, in [illegible] fix hundfour Doors South of the Bri[illegible] the East Side of the Street—and[illegible]om the state for Business. [illegible] thousand eight [illegible] there in [illegible] thirty-six: from the state of New-Hampshire, three thousand five hundred and fifty eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President may, if he judges expedient, authorize the executives of the several states, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, as part of the detachments aforesaid, provided they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous; and that, during the time of their service, the commissioned officers shall be entitled to the same pay and rations that are allowed by law, to officers of the same rank, on the military establishment of the United States; and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall receive the pay and allowance for cloathing, established by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia of the United States when called into actual service, and for other purposes."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that this act shall continue and be in force, for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Approved, June 23d, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

On Thursday an English musician, by the name of Young, killed Robert Berwick, a constable of the sixth ward. Mr. Berwick, who acted as deputy sheriff, had taken Young for debt; and having been with him to a number of places to procure bail, he at length became wearied and refused to go farther, declaring his intention of conveying him to jail. Hereupon Young pushed the deputy from him; and retreating two or three paces drew a loaded pistol from his pocket, and discharged it at him. The contents were lodged in Berwick's left breast, who fell, and in the course of a few minutes expired. He was poor, and has left a wife and nine children to feel his loss. Young was immediately apprehended and conveyed to jail. On his examination before the Mayor, he exhibited no appearance of remorse for what he had done.

NEW LONDON, June 21.

On Saturday the 10th inst. Richard Dane was executed at Hartford for the murder of Daniel M'Evers on the 4th July last. The number of people, collected from the neighbouring towns by the novelty, is said to be 30 000.

On Wednesday last, Thomas Starr was executed at Haddam for murder.

BOSTON, June 30.

Capt. Kuft, from Gibraltar, informs, That a few days prior to his departure a Spanish frigate of 32 guns, taken by Jarvis was brought in. Jarvis's letter to the Governor, mentions that a galleon, which was in company with the frigate, had escaped—was ran ashore, the money got out, and was destroyed.

WARREN, July 1.

Yesterday arrived in this town, Charles Collins, jun. via New London, commander of the ship Patty, with a cargo of sugars, estimated at 30 000 dollars, bound from Havannah to Bristol in this state, who was taken by the armed privateer, Campbell, of New Providence, and carried in for trial, about the 20th of April last, on pretence of her being Spanish property. On the 20th ult. was tried, acquitted, and the owner of the privateer sentenced to pay 2100 dollars for costs and damages, together with costs of court, which the captor paid and appealed.—The Captain has come home to procure bonds and further evidence of her being *bona fide* American, which in fact is the case, being the property of James and William D'Wolfe, of Bristol, and of the said Collins, of this town.—It is not supposed the plaintiff will ever lay in any further claim to said cargo, his appeal notwithstanding. This award must be pleasing, as on his trial depended a number of suits in the same situation, and our Havanna trade.

NEWPORT, July 4.

On Monday the 26th inst. the Anniversary Festival, of St. John the Baptist was celebrated in this Town, by the Masonic Fraternity of this State. The Grand Lodge convened at 10 o'Clock—and proceeded to the Choice of their Officers, &c. when the Brethren whose Names follow were elected, viz.

M. W. Jabez Bowen, G. M.
R. W. Peleg Clarke, D. G. M.
W. Christopher Olney, S. G. W.
W. George Sears, J. G. W.
Joseph Tillinghast, G. T.
John Handy, G. S.
Eph. Bowen, jun. S. G. D.
John L. Boss, J. G. D.
Job Champlin, G. M.
Gershom Jones, G. S. B.
John Jenkins, John Davis, George Gibbs, Henry Hunter, } *Honorary Members*

At 11 o'Clock the Brethren went in Procession to the Episcopal Church—where a Discourse suitable to the Occasion was delivered by the Rev. Brother CLARKE.—A Collection was made for the Poor as usual.—The Procession then returned to the State-House;—where they partook of an elegant Entertainment—a Number of Masonic Toasts were given—and at 7 o'Clock the Lodge closed in "Silence and Peace."

On the 3d May his Britannic Majesty, in a Message to the House of Commons, informed them of the Marriage of his eldest Daughter, the Princess Royal, with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg; and requested of them a Portion for her, suitable to the Dignity of the Crown.

Mr. Monroe, our late Ambassador in France, is arrived at Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux.

M. de le Forest, formerly Consul General of France, came Passenger in the same Ship with Mr. Monroe.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned, on Saturday last, to the 2d Monday in September next, then to meet at Bristol.

DIED]—On Sunday Evening last, JOHN G. WANTON, Esq; aged 68.—His Funeral will be this Afternoon at Four o'Clock, from his House, in Broad-street, which his Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

—"RICHARD CLARKE, of this Town, (Baker) an industrious, honest Citizen, who has left a disconsolate Widow, and several small Children to bewail his early Exit."

From a Correspondent.

MIRABILE DICTU.

Few days ago, a whale of an enormous size was seen to sport in the river at *Providence* some distance beyond the bridge. The miraculous sight brought together a vast concourse of people; some wondered how this fish could pass between the piers of the bridge;—others answered, that all bodies larger than a given space could pass through the said given space without touching.—And others said—that they heard folks tell of water-spout attraction, taking up large fishes in capillary columns of water.—These arguments were not productive of a decision. "Each believed his own." Rather than come to dry blows, the matter of controversy was referred to a learned Doctor legum legis. The Sage candidly declared, that it was out of his power to be an umpire, before the dimensions of the fish and distance from one pier to another were ascertained;—As for the latter argument, he thought it must give way to physical impossibility;—because the fish was specifically heavier than the medium.—All bodies in hydrostatics—and pneumatics sink when their weight exceeds that of an equal bulk of water or air;—and that there was not atmospheric pressure sufficient to force a whale into capillary columns of water.—To end the dispute, every ship in the harbour were manned with harpoons.—After they had performed many evolutions to appear more formidable to the whale, the onset commenced (in the conflict, many thousands of these deadly weapons were lost, and almost as many lives) with six ships, each of five hundred tons—for the whale made such mighty exertions—that every drop of water was as fatal as a cannon ball—a man remarkable for veracity saw a drop break the arms of eight men, and fracture the skulls of as many.—At length the fish was taken; and the Sage, having taken the dimensions, by the *Geometrical curves*, brought on this decision, that the whale was just large enough to weigh 600 lb.—A wise Yankee will *guess* it must have been a Porpoise.—Ergo—the fish must have passed through without touching.

"*Mortes parturient, nascetur ridiculous mus.*"

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 3.

ENTERED, *from*

Schooner Jane, Wainwright, Martinique
—— Cuzziah, Slocum, Norfolk
Sloop George Brown, New York
—— Pomona, Bliss, Ditto
—— Concord, Cahoone, Ditto
—— Camden Packet, Simkins, Ditto

CLEARED, *for*

Sloop Pilgrim, Burt, New-York
—— Friendship, Peterson, Ditto
—— Dream, Crosby, Hartford
—— Rider, Nichols, New York
Schooner Industry, Chace, D[illegible]

Isaac Greenwood

SURGEON DENTIST,

CONSEQUENT on repeated Invitations, purposes to be in Newport by the 6th Instant, with an Intention to give those Persons, who wish to preserve their TEETH—and those who have had the Misfortune to lose any—an Opportunity of being benefited, by an highly improved and judicious Execution of the above Profession.

☞ Personal Application, or Directions sent to him, at WILLIAM LANGLEY'S, Esq; shall be punctually attended to, and carefully obeyed, for the Space of One Weeknd positively no longer.

Providence, July 1, 1797.

Adam Ferguson

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he has re-established his Tobacco Manufactory, at the East End of the Church Lane, and directly opposite the Church, where he has for Sale,

A large and general Assortment of Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted to be a *superior Quality*.

Newport, July 3, 1797.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Depositions Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited against the Estate of Mrs. MARY ROBINSON late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent, hereby request all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to them at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, that being the Time allowed by said Council.

JOHN YEOMANS,
WILLIAM LANGLEY.

Newport, July 3, 1797.

All Persons any way indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

MARY DOUBLEDAY, *Administratrix.*

FOR SALE,

THIRTY-FIVE Hogsheads of Muscovado SUGAR, of a superior Quality. A few Quarter Casks and Half Barrels GUN POWDER. Apply to PHILIP ROBINSON, Thames-street.

For Sale, by

Moses Judah,

Four Doors South of the Brick Market,

A Fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured and inspected Sweet-scented

Negro-Head Tobacco, per Keg.

He has also remaining on Hand,

100 Bushels Virginia SEA-COAL.
16 Barrels SHIP STUFF—And,
100 Pieces HAIR RIBBON.

Which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

Newport June 30, 1797.

Fresh TEAS.

BEST HYSON by the Chest and HALF CHEST, by the Chest, and Half Chest, just received from New-York, and imported in the Ship ONTARIO arrived there from CANTON, about Ten Days since,

To be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

An Assortment of DRY GOODS, as usual, suitable for the Season.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, pleasantly situated in Middletown, consisting of a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, and other Buildings;—a good Orchard, well enced with Stone Wall—and small Lots, good Meadow or Tillage Land, well watered, &c.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

A Dwelling House, in Newport, a very pleasant Stand for Retailing, at the North-East Part of the Town.—Apply to JOSEPH ALLEN, on the Premises.

Newport, July 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (especially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Persons, to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subscribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors: [illegible] therefore, to forewarn and prohibit all Persons whomsoever, from entering into their Enclosures, as they may depend upon being dealt with, as the Law in such Cases has provided and directs.—And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if when their Children are detected, in trespassing upon the Premises, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

ELISHA COGGESHALL,
JAMES ANTHONY.

Newport July 3 1797

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin.

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

[illegible] by Wholesale and Retail French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of good Molasses.

Best Port au Prince Molasses, by Hogshead; also Flour per Barrel, first Quality; Muscovado Sugars, per Barrel.

Newport June 13, 179[illegible]

Stephen T. Northa[illegible] de 14th

Informs the Public,

THAT he has just received a Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SHOES, of different Colours.

Green & Tillinghaft

Inform the Public,

That they have juft received a large Supply of GOODS, fuitable for the Seafon—which they are felling at the moft reduced Prices, by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, May 29 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER BETSY, about 40 Tons Burthen, now lying at the long Wharf; She is well found, and may be fitted for Sea at a fmall Expence. Apply to JOSEPH COZZENS.

Who has for Sale,

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, by the Barrel; Cyprus Shingles, by the Thouſand, and Pipe and Hogſhead Staves, Ditto.

Newport, May 29 1797.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At the Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor's, and the New Grocery Shop, in Thames Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Valuable Real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Maſt Hoops, Jib Barks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmoak'd Herring, Dry Bafs, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet, ſuperfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Silks, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Garters, Linens for the Piece, Stuff, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whitelead, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames ſtreet.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane.

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz

Pigtail fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for ſhipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco &c.

All the above Articles are warranted and will be ſold as low as at New-York or any other State.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,

And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c. Thoſe perſons who will please to call on the Subſcriber, at his Store, as is confident, may accommodate themſelves with a neceſſary Article in his Way, that they may have Occaſion for, as the moſt applicable, and contemplate of the newſt Faſhion.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb CLOVES.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON,
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Caſk or Pound.

Alſo—ſeventy four Barrels Freſh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to Hand. Apply to PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO.

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILIPS, from AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

TO BE SOLD, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the hint,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Bag.
BEEF, by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Alſo another Sloop, new, and compleat for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let or Sell.

Two Fowr-ſhips in the Diſtillery, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Foot.

He gives the higheſt Price for OLD and SILVER.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported Bread.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited againſt the Eſtate of Mr. JEREMIAH BROWN, late of South-Kingſtown, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, hereby requeſt all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the 8th Day of May laſt, that being the Time allowed by ſaid Council

WILLIAM TAYLOR
JAMES SHEARMAN, Jun.

South Kingſtown, June 13 1797.

All Perſons any way indebted to ſaid Eſtate are called on to make immediate Payment to

JEREMIAH BROWN, Exor.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Caſk or Gallon,
Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,
Spaniſh Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreate, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Lecharge, white Vitriol, Painter's Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Rubo, Tar, & &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. & their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a faſhionable Quantity of Colours for any Work on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given herewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—Ditto.

Newport June 19 1797

LINSEED OIL.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and are now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the firſt Quality—at their Medicine Store on Thames ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's.—Alſo—Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, June 19 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Seaſon,

at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the elegant young Horſe *ATLAS*—ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe NIMROD, out of a large, handſome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high:—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New England States.—Will cover for Six Dollars the Seaſon, or for Four Dollars the ſingle Leap. After which, Three Dollars more will inſure them to the Seaſon; where good Attendance will be given.—Good Paſturing for Mares, at a reaſonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of ſize, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Seaſon at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the ſeaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.—Good Paſturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Aſſortment

Imported in the laſt Ships,

And now ſelling, by Wholeſale and Retail, At the uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the beſt Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh, as uſual.

May 16, 1797.

Juſt received, and now ſelling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extenſive Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the lateſt and moſt faſhionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting—Nankineys, Jeans and Fuſtians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muſlins, and Ladies' and Gentlemens' faſhionable Beaver HATS.

Likewiſe, changeable Luteſtrings, and Taffenies of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

A New Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, and as cheap as can be afforded by any Perſon in Town or Country,

JUST OPENED,

And ready for Sale, by

Sally M. Smith.

Two Doors Northward of the G Buſineſs, Ferry-Wharf now on Hand, a Quantity

☞ The B and CABIN BREAD, her Buſineſs for the longeſt Voyages, which ſhe ——s cheap as any imported, equally

t June 5, 1797.

Willia——

At their M——

Between ——
and the G——

HAR——

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sheſhas, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platelles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package.
French Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New-England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead.
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glaſs.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box
Hamburgh Cordial Cafes.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Portſmouth, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of DAVID EARLE, late of Portſmouth, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and one Year being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe: We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Term.

WILLIAM ANTHONY,
JOB DURFEE

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH EARLE, *Admin'x.*

Portſmouth June 12 1797.

Green & Tillinghaft

Inform the Public,

That they have juſt received a large Supply of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon—which they are ſelling at the moſt reduced Prices, by

WHOLESALE and *RETAIL.*

Newport, May 29, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER BETSY, about 40 Tons Burthen, now lying at the long Wharf; ſhe is well found, and may be fitted for Sea at a ſmall Expence. Apply to JOSEPH COZZENS.

Who has for Sale,

Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, by the Barrel; Cyprus Shingles, by the Thouſand, and Pipe and Hogſhead Staves, Ditto.

Newport, May 29, 1797.

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Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Valuable Real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Maſt Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmoak'd Herring, Dry Baſs, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for ſhipping; Kaſpee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco &c.

All the above Articles are warranted and will be ſold as low as at New-York, or any other State.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,

And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c. Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call and view the Aſſortment, is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article in Crockery Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Caſk or Pound.

Alſo—Seventy four Barrels Freſh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to Hand. Apply to PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Swes Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Hill,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or lef,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Bag,
BEEF, by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Alſo another Sloop, new, and come for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let or Sell.

Two Townſhips in the Diſtrict of Main, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.

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Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported Bread.

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Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Caſk or Gallon,
Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,
Spaniſh Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, white Vitriol, Painter's Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—Putty.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

LINSEED OIL.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and are now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the firſt Quality—at their Medicine Store in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's.—Alſo—Painter's Colours, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the elegant young Horſe *ATLAS*—ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe NIMROD, out of a large, handſome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high;—For Size Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New England States.—Will cover for Six Dollars the Seaſon, or for Four Dollars the ſingle Leap. After which, Three Dollars more will intitle them to the Seaſon; where good Attendance will be given.—Good Paſturing for Mares, at a reaſonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of ſize, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Seaſon at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.—Good Paſturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

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Spaniſh Brown, Ditto Ditto,
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THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and are now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the firſt Quality—at their Medicine Store in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's.—Alſo—Painter's Colours, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the elegant young Horſe *ATLAS*—ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe NIMROD, out of a large, handſome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high;—For Size Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New England States.—Will cover for Six Dollars the Seaſon, or for Four Dollars the ſingle Leap. After which, Three Dollars more will intitle them to the Seaſon; where good Attendance will be given.—Good Paſturing for Mares, at a reaſonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of ſize, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Seaſon at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.—Good Paſturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Aſſortment Imported in the laſt Ships,

And now ſelling, by Wholeſale and Retail, At the uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the beſt Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh, as uſual.

May 16, 1797.

Juſt received, and now ſelling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extenſive Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the lateſt and moſt faſhionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting—Nankinets, Jeans and Fuſtians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muſlins, and Ladies' and Gentlemens' faſhionable Beaver HATS.

Likewiſe, changeable Luteſtrings, and Tiffinies of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

A New Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, and as cheap as can be afforded by any Perſon in Town or Country,

JUST OPENED,

And ready for Sale, by

Sally M. Smith.

Two Doors Northward of the Store lately occupied by G. Buſineſs, Ferry-Wharf now on Hand, a Quantity

☞ The BEST and CABIN BREAD, her Buſineſs for the longeſt Voyages, which ſhe is as cheap as any imported, equally

Newport, June 5, 1797.

Willia[illegible]

At their M[illegible]

Between [illegible] and the G[illegible]

HAR[illegible]

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platelles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil-Cloths by the Package,
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New-England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glaſs,
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box
Hamburgh Cordial Caſes.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Portſmouth, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of DAVID EARLE, late of Portſmouth, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and one Year being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe: We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Term.

WILLIAM ANTHONY,
JOB DURFEE

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH EARLE, *Adminiſt.*

Portſmouth, June 12, 1797.